Amendments to the Claims

1. (Currently amended) A method of producing aluminium alloy sheet material based on an AA3xxx alloy, which comprises:
   - continuous strip casting of a sheet at a predetermined solidification rate in a range from 10^2 to 10^3 °C/sec ensuring material microstructure exhibiting primary ~~particles~~ Fe-bearing particles of the type $Al_6(Fe,Mn)$ and α-AlMnFeSi having average size below 1 micrometer^2, and
   - cold rolling of the strip cast sheet to an appropriate gauge with optionally intermediate annealing during the cold rolling.

2. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the sheets are further annealed during cold rolling.

3. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the alloy is cast to 4.5 mm thick strip and cold rolled to 0.58 mm followed by an intermediate annealing.

4. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 1, wherein the intermediate annealing is undertaken in an air furnace by heating from room temperature to 340°C at 30°C/hour and soaking at 340°C for 3 hours.

5. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 4, wherein after the soaking, the material is cooled from 340°C to 200°C at 50°C/hour, and the material is cooled in air.

6. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 2, wherein after annealing, the material was further cold rolled to 60 μm.

7. (Withdrawn) An aluminium alloy sheet, characterised in that

its material microstructure exhibits primary particles having average size below 1 micrometer^2.

8. (Withdrawn) Aluminium alloy sheet according to claim 7,
characterised in that
the primary particles are iron-enriched particles ensuring improved pitting corrosion resistance.

9. (Withdrawn) Aluminium alloy sheet according to claim 7,
characterised in that
at least one of the flat surfaces is coated with a reactive flux retaining coating capable of providing joints in a brazing process, where the flat surface at least partially is coated with a flux retaining composition comprising a synthetic resin based, as its main constituent, on methacrylate homopolymer or a methacrylate copolymer.

10. (Withdrawn) Aluminium alloy sheet according to claim 7,
characterised in that
at least one of the flat surfaces is coated with a reactive flux or a normal flux to enable the sheet to be utilised as tube for clad fin in a heat exchanger.

11. (Withdrawn) Aluminium alloy sheet according to claim 7,
characterised in that
at least one of the flat surfaces is coated with Al-Si powders to enable the sheet to be utilised as header in a heat exchanger.

12. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 2,
wherein the alloy is cast to 4.5 mm thick strip and cold rolled to 0.58 mm followed by an intermediate annealing.

13. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 2,
wherein the intermediate annealing is undertaken in an air furnace by heating from room temperature to 340°C at 30°C/hour and soaking at 340°C for 3 hours.

14. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 3,
wherein the intermediate annealing is undertaken in an air furnace by heating from room temperature to 340°C at 30°C/hour and soaking at 340°C for 3 hours.

15. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 13,
wherein after the soaking, the material is cooled from 340°C to 200°C at 50°C/hour, and the material is cooled in air.

16. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 14,
wherein after the soaking, the material is cooled from 340°C to 200°C at 50°C/hour, and the material is cooled in air.

17. (Cancelled)

18. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 3,
wherein after annealing, the material was further cold rolled to 60 μm.

19. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 4,
wherein after annealing, the material was further cold rolled to 60 μm.

20. (Previously presented) A method according to claim 5,
wherein after annealing, the material was further cold rolled to 60 μm.

21. (Cancelled)